

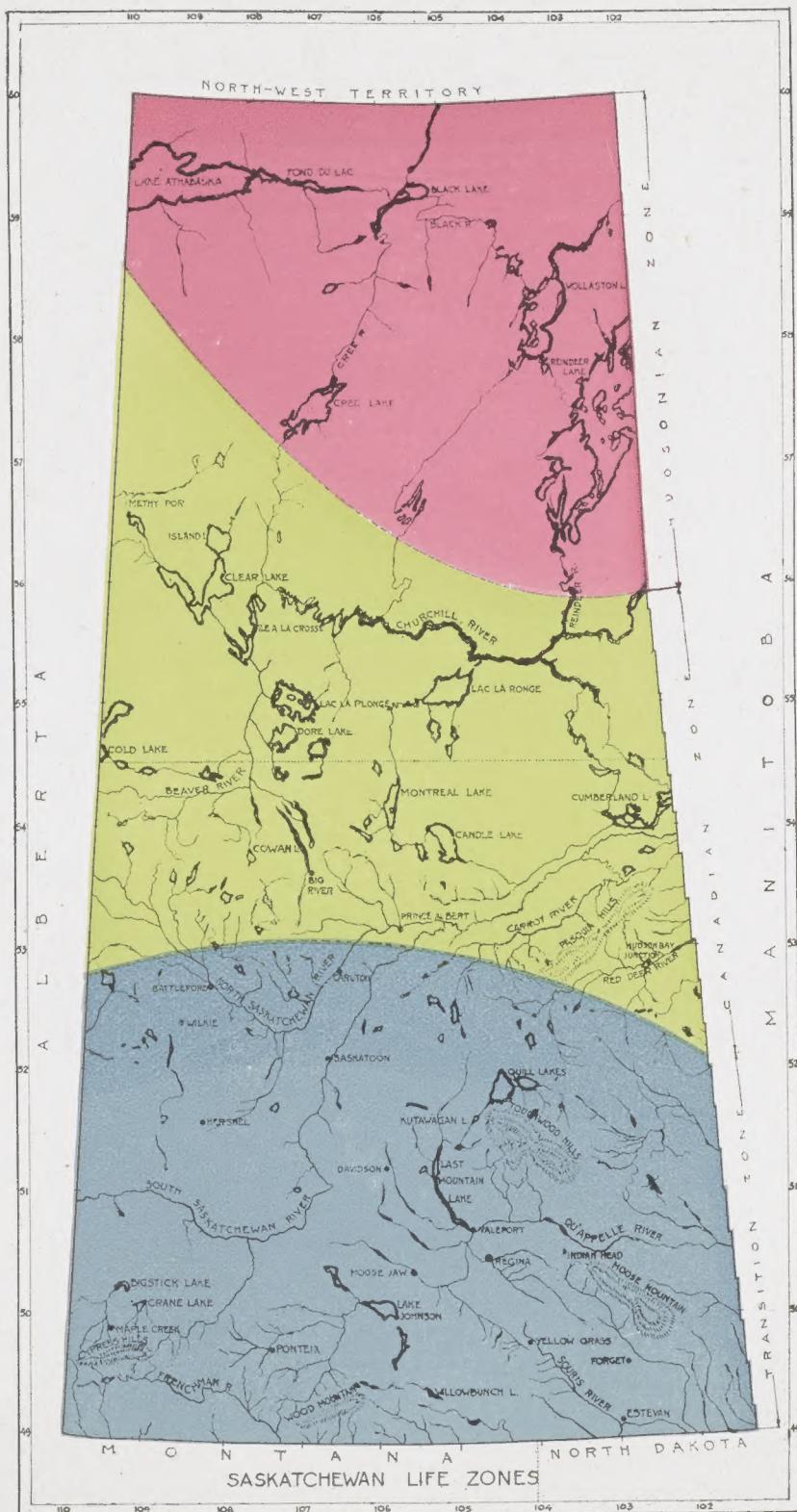
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CATALOGUE
of the
BIRDS of SASKATCHEWAN
BY
H. HEDLEY MITCHELL



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BIRDS OF SASKATCHEWAN

By H. HEDLEY MITCHELL

Regina, 1923

INCORPORATED a province in 1905, Saskatchewan was known, previous to that time, as Assiniboia, a comparatively small area of the south of which extended westward into what is now part of the Province of Alberta; the northern boundary was finally extended to include a part of the old Northwest Territory in 1912. The changed boundaries of the province as it is to-day comprise an area of about 250,000 square miles, a region twice the size of the British Isles, or equal to the combined areas of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska. Though it is generally spoken of as one of the "prairie provinces", by far the greater part is wooded. From the southern, or Montana-North Dakota boundary, the open prairie extends to a line approximately 50 miles south of the city of Prince Albert. This prairie belt is, however, more or less wooded in parts, as in the Cypress Hills, Moose Mountain and other districts northward. In the extreme south, bordering on Montana, is a semi-arid zone of rolling prairie where the sage-brush and cactus are found; a ranching or stock-raising district. To the north-east is the great "Regina Plain", a level, treeless, wheat-producing prairie, while across the centre of the province is the principal forest zone of merchantable timber, mainly coniferous, extending to the north boundary, where it becomes stunted as it approaches the Barren Grounds beyond. The land slopes, for the most part, from west to east, with an elevation above sea level of from 1,500 to 3,000 feet.

The occurrence of a few groups of low wooded hills, in places, is all that varies the general flatness of the whole province, the most important of these being the Cypress Hills in the southwest, extending from east to west about 80 miles and from north to south some 25 miles, their highest

point being 4,240 feet above sea level. They bear jackpine, spruce, poplar and other trees along the northern slopes and in the coulees. The principal rivers are the North and the South Saskatchewan Rivers and the Churchill River. The larger lakes, such as Athabasca, Reindeer, La Ronge and Wollaston Lakes, are found in the north, and are all well stocked with fish. In the south the waters of the lakes are more or less alkaline, though Last Mountain Lake and the Qu'Appelle Lakes contain fish. The accompanying map embraces only the principal lakes, rivers and hills, no attempt being made to show the innumerable "sloughs" of the prairie and the corresponding "muskegs" of the timbered regions. It is divided into three parts by "life zones"; in the north we have the Hudsonian zone, in the centre the Canadian zone and in the south the Transition zone (with possibly a small portion of the Upper Austral zone in the extreme south), which are some of the subdivisions of the Austral and Boreal Regions as used by ornithologists in recent years in mapping the distribution or range of North American birds. The dotted line across the centre shows that the dividing line between north and south comes near the north end of Montreal Lake, so that Prince Albert, which is generally spoken of as being "in the north", is in the southern half of the province. Thus when a species (referred to in the following list) is noted as "common through the south to upper Transition zone", this would indicate that its approximate range (within the province) is from the United States boundary to about the latitude of Saskatoon, and so on, as the case may be. Probably the first knowledge we have of the ornithology of Saskatchewan was furnished by Captain Blackiston, who collected specimens at the old Fort Carlton and elsewhere in the Prince Albert region in 1858. Later on specimen records

were made available by James M. Macoun¹, who traversed the province by way of the Churchill River in 1888; by Messrs. Bent, Bishop and Dwight, who made collections in the south-western part of the province in 1905 and 1906; by Angus Buchanan, who travelled down the Beaver and Churchill Rivers to Reindeer Lake and beyond in 1914 (whose collections were reported on by J. H. Fleming), and by Messrs. Harper, Laing and Loring, members of the U.S. Biological Survey (Washington, D.C.) party, who collected at Lake Athabasca—within the province—in 1920². Other collectors and observers in the south have rendered valuable aid in the preparation of the present list by supplying both specimen records and hypothetical, or sight records, as C. G. Harrold, Winnipeg; L. B. Potter, Eastend; F. Bradshaw, Regina; Neil Gilmour, Moose Jaw; Geo. Lang, Indian Head; Hugh McCrae, Expanse; and others, to all of whom the writer's thanks are due, and especially so to Messrs. J. H. Fleming, Toronto; and P. A. Taverner, Ottawa, for identifying specimens and for assistance in the general preparation of the list. During the few seasons that time has been available for field work the writer has, in recent years, been able to collect specimens of some 18 or 20 species hitherto unrecorded in the province, as far as known, so that it will be readily understood that there is still much to learn of the bird life of this extensive and interesting region. The number preceding each species listed, commonly known as the A.O.U. number, and the nomenclature, are in accordance with the American Ornithologists' Union 'Check-list'; the A.O.U. numbers are a great convenience to the student in looking up any particular species in standard works on North American Birds with reference to colour, size or economic status, etc.

The economic status of species is but briefly touched upon here as nearly all of our birds are beneficial to agriculture; it is stressed in the case of Hawks, on account of the unfortunate but prevalent idea, especially in some rural districts, that *all* Hawks are harmful. The terms *common*, *not common*, or *uncommon*, *rare*, etc., denote the comparative abundance of the species, while the terms *winter visitant* (applied to a bird found in the province only in winter), *summer visitant* (migrating from the south and remaining during the summer or breeding season), *transient visitant* (migrating through but not remaining within the province winter or summer) and *resident* (one permanently remaining within the province winter and summer) indicate the seasonal status of the species recorded. With but few exceptions

the species listed beyond are represented by specimens in the Provincial Museum, Regina, barring those in brackets, which are "Hypothetical", a term used in recording species of which no specimen is available, but reported seen within the region concerned; i.e., "sight records"; doubtful records and birds that may well be expected to be met with sooner or later in the province are also included as hypothetical; this arrangement has been followed mainly for the convenience of the less advanced student, though it is customary to arrange the Hypothetical list entirely apart from the main list. Where the word specimen or specimens appears (applied to the more uncommon birds), followed by acquisition numbers, it indicates that there is one or more specimens in the Provincial Museum, unless otherwise stated. No previous attempt has been made to record systematically the birds of the province as a whole, and while the present list is not claimed to be exhaustive, it is hoped it will be a basis for further research and meet an increasing demand by teachers and students for "a work on Saskatchewan Birds." That provincial and state lists for the whole of North America would be very desirable, even if no more complete than the present, may be readily understood. Obviously one of their many uses would be in suggesting birds to be expected in adjacent parts of neighbouring states and provinces whose avifauna is less known; apparently some provinces, and states too, are comparatively neglected in this respect, while others are intensively studied by counties, or as recorded in "local lists".

Interest in bird study has increased greatly in recent years, nature study is becoming more widespread in this province, as it is elsewhere, and fortunately so, as with added knowledge of birds and their relation to agriculture will surely come a better sentiment towards these feathered friends of ours and of the farmer especially; the hitherto reckless killing of beneficial birds, largely at the hands of thoughtless boys with the deadly .22 rifle, can be stopped only by education along the lines of nature study in our schools throughout the province. The beginner, whether desiring to study birds as a scientist or simply as a lover of nature, must needs first of all learn to name them, to know them by their correct names; this identification of birds is often discouraging at first, but patience, frequent reference to local lists and bird books, and careful study of mounted birds in museums, when possible, will soon enable a student who has sufficient enthusiasm to go on, to name correctly and with surprising readiness the birds he sees. While a coloured illustration of each species is a most desirable aid to the beginner, it is impossible to provide this in a work such as the

¹With whom was associated W. Spreadborough.

²Notes kindly furnished by Dr. E. W. Nelson, Washington, D.C.

present, but the need of it can be greatly overcome by using the *Bird Guide* by C. K. Reed, parts 1 and 2, in conjunction with the provincial list, or the *Colour Key and Guide to the Birds of Eastern North America*, by F. M. Chapman and C. K. Reed. The *Handbook of Birds of the Western United States*, by Florence Merriam Bailey, though lacking coloured plates, will be found very instructive and helpful, especially with some few species omitted in the other works mentioned, such as Say's Phoebe, Bullock's Oriole, Pink-sided Juncos, Western Tanager, etc., or birds which are peculiar to the west, and which occur in Saskatchewan. The list of "hypotheticals", gathered together for ready reference on the back page, will suggest species to be looked for, which are as yet unrecorded through the actual taking of specimens in the province. Some of these are rare, while others apparently are *not* rare, but have been overlooked or not secured when seen.

It is not too much to hope that the Provincial Museum will, in time to come, contain *all* of the species herein listed.

H. HEDLEY MITCHELL

Provincial Museum,

Regina,

January, 1924.



A.O.U. No.

1. *Aechmophorus occidentalis*. WESTERN GREBE.—Common summer visitant through the south to upper transition zone; noted breeding in small colonies near Big Stick, Cypress, Quill and Last Mountain Lakes.

2. *Colymbus holboelli*. HOLBOELL'S GREBE.—Not common summer visitant, noted throughout the province; found breeding near Moose Mountain and northward to Lake Athabasca.

3. *Colymbus auritus*. HORNED GREBE.—Common summer visitant, breeding most commonly through the south to Canadian zone.

4. *Colymbus nigricollis californicus*. EARED GREBE.—Fairly common summer visitant, breeding through most of south, more sparingly northward.

6. *Podilymbus podiceps*. PIED-BILLED GREBE.—Not common, found breeding near Quill Lake and sparingly through the south into Hudsonian zone.

7. *Gavia immer*. COMMON LOON.—Fairly common summer visitant, noted during breeding seasons in the Moose Mountain district, at Big River and on Reindeer Lake; probably breeds mostly in Canadian and Hudsonian zones.

[10. *Gavia adamsi*. YELLOW-BILLED LOON.—Apparently rare migrant in upper Hudsonian zone, this species of limited range to the northwest of the province is recorded by R. Macfarlane as taken at Fond du Lac, Lake Athabasca, spring of 1885. The specimen was sent to J. J. Dalgleish, of Edinburgh, Scotland (E. A. Preble, *Athabasca-Mackenzie Report, North American Fauna No. 27*). Hypothetical.]

[10. *Gavia pacifica*. PACIFIC LOON.—Probably uncommon visitant in Hudsonian zone. Found breeding at west end of Lake Athabasca—Fort Chipewyan, N.W. Alberta—June, 1885, by R. Macfarlane; the bird and eggs were sent to J. J. Dalgleish, Scotland. No doubt this species, which closely resembles the Black-throated Loon, also occurs in the eastern (larger) part of the lake within the province. Hypothetical.]

11. *Gavia stellata*. RED-THROATED LOON.—Uncommon transient visitant; one specimen (830) was taken on Waskana Creek, East Regina, November 18, 1916.

36. *Stercorarius pomarinus*. POMARINE JAEGER.—Rare transient visitant; one specimen (1477) taken near Yellow Grass, November 9, 1922. Probably not as rare in Upper Hudsonian zone.

[37. *Stercorarius parasiticus*. PARASITIC JAEGER.—Probably uncommon visitant in upper Hudsonian zone. Recorded at Fort Chipewyan, west end of Lake Athabasca, by Harper. It may well be expected to occur at eastern parts of the lake within the province and as a rare migrant southward. Hypothetical.]

51. *Larus argentatus*. HERRING GULL.—Apparently uncommon through most of province. Only known specimens within the province were taken at Lake Athabasca, July 26, 1920, by U.S. Biological Survey party. Birds reported at Qu' Appelle Lakes and Crane Lake are probably referable to *L. californicus*.

53. *Larus californicus*. CALIFORNIA GULL.—Fairly common summer visitant, mostly so southwest in transition zone. Found breeding at Johnston, Last Mountain and Big Stick Lakes, more sparingly northward.

54. *Larus delawarensis*. RING-BILLED GULL.—Common summer visitant, breeding at Johnston, Quill, and Last Mountain Lakes, more sparingly northward.

55. *Larus brachyrhynchus*. SHORT-BILLED GULL.—Uncommon north, recorded only in Hudsonian zone. One specimen (755) from Reindeer Lake, July 9 1914—Buchanan. One taken at Lake Athabasca, August 18, 1920, by U.S. Biological Survey party.

59. *Larus franklini*. FRANKLIN'S GULL.—Common summer visitant through the south, in

transition zone. A large colony found breeding at Kutawagan Lake.

60. *Larus philadelphia*. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—Not common in migrations in the south; small flocks noted in Moose Mountain district, and found apparently breeding near Big River, June, 1922.

62. *Xema sabini*. SABINE'S GULL.—Not noted in the south. Two specimens (738-769) taken at Sandy Lake, Churchill River, June 9, 1914.

[64. *Sterna caspia imperator*. CASPIAN TERN.—Apparently not rare and breeding along upper Hudsonian zone. Recorded by Seton at Delta of Athabasca River, Alberta, June 4, 1904. Found common in same district and apparently about to breed, June 2-9, 1914, by Harper. There is no doubt whatever this species occurs, at least in northern Saskatchewan, but no specimens are available. Hypothetical.]

69. *Sterna forsteri*. FORSTER'S TERN.—"Rare; a few birds were seen at Many Island Lake (on the interprovincial boundary), on June 18, 1906, and on July 9 two specimens were taken here by Dr. Bishop." Bent, *Auk*, 1907, XXIV, p. 420.

70. *Sterna hirundo*. COMMON TERN.—Common summer visitant, breeding at larger bodies of water in transition zone, more sparingly to upper Hudsonian zone.

71. *Sterna paradisea*. ARCTIC TERN.—Probably uncommon north in Hudsonian zone. Only known Saskatchewan specimens were taken at Lake Athabasca, August 7, 1920, by U.S. Biol. Survey party; these were noted as evidently on their breeding ground.

77. *Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*. BLACK TERN.—Common summer visitant, breeding in sloughs through the south; noted at Big River and northward into Hudsonian zone.

120. *Phalacrocorax auritus*. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—Common summer visitant, breeding from Lake Johnston and other larger lakes of the south, more sparingly northward to Hudsonian zone.

125. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. WHITE PELICAN.—Common summer visitant; breeds in large colonies at Johnston, Quill and Dore lakes and northward.

129. *Mergus americanus*. AMERICAN MEGANSER.—Not common summer visitant. Noted breeding in Cypress Hills; at Hudson Bay Junction, Churchill River and Lake Athabasca. Mergansers are locally known as "Saw-billed Ducks".

130. *Mergus serrator*. RED-BREASTED MEGANSER.—Fairly common; noted at Willowbunch Lake in early spring migration, breeds mostly northward to upper Hudsonian zone.

131. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED MEGANSER.—Not common. Specimens (902-1876) from Qu'Appelle Lakes. Probably breeds sparingly over entire province.

132. *Anas platyrhynchos*. MALLARD.—Common, most numerous of the Ducks, breeding all through the south, more sparingly northward to upper Hudsonian zone.

133. *Anas rubripes*. BLACK DUCK.—Uncommon south in transition zone; reported more numerous in Cumberland Lake region. One specimen (895), Last Mountain Lake, October 25, 1917. R. Lloyd, Davidson. Another from the same lake was examined, autumn of 1918.

135. *Chaulielas mus streperus*. GADWALL.—Fairly common; a prairie Duck, breeding mostly in transition zone.

137. *Mareca americana*. AMERICAN WIDGEON.—The "Baldpate", as this Duck is usually called, is common all through the south, breeding about the sloughs and more sparingly northward.

139. *Nettion carolinense*. GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Fairly common summer visitant, noted chiefly as such in Cypress Hills and Moose Mountain districts, breeding northward to upper Hudsonian zone; this is the smallest of our Ducks.

140. *Querquedula discors*. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—Common summer visitant, breeding all through the south and more sparingly northward.

141. *Querquedula cyanoptera*. CINNAMON TEAL.—Rare summer visitant south in lower transition zone. A pair found evidently breeding on small lake 17 miles southwest of Moose Jaw, on May 22, 1923, by Neil Gilmour, who secured the male—now specimen 1484. Two reported taken by Geo. Lang of Indian Head, in that district during spring of 1885, and noted as seen in Maple Creek district in 1905 by A. C. Bent.

142. *Spatula clypeata*. SHOVELLER.—Common, breeding at sloughs through the south in transition zone; fewer northward. Locally called "Spoonbill Duck".

143. *Dafila acuta tzitzioa*. AMERICAN PINTAIL.—Common; breeds all through the south, more sparsely to the north. One of the commonest prairie Ducks.

144. *Aix sponsa*. WOOD DUCK.—Now rare. Two specimens (23-24) taken by G. Lang at Qu'Appelle Lakes, October 18, 1899, who states he also "found a pair breeding in a hollow tree at Deep Lake, 7 miles south of Indian Head, in 1888; since 1899 none have been seen". Recently three have been seen at Hudson Bay Junction.

146. *Marila americana*. REDHEAD.—Fairly common summer visitant south in transition zone; a Duck of more local and southern distribution than other common species.

147. *Marila valisineria*. CANVASBACK.—Common; a Duck of the larger bodies of water, breeding through the south mostly in transition zone.

[148. *Marila marila*. GREATER SCAUP DUCK.—Apparently rare, even in migrations; no specimens or reliable data available, but probably occurs in the province, no doubt breeding in Hudsonian zone. Hypothetical.]

149. *Marila affinis*. LESSER SCAUP DUCK.—Common summer visitant, breeding throughout the province, but mostly in the south.

150. *Marila collaris*. RING-NECKED DUCK.—Apparently not common in the south, but probably more numerous in Canadian zone northward. A pair positively identified near Hudson Bay Junction, May 26, 1923. Recorded taken in Qu'Appelle Valley in 1891, "in company with Lesser Scaup Ducks", by Geo. Lang.

151. *Glaucionetta clangula americana*. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE.—A fairly common Duck in larger bodies of water, from Last Mountain Lake northward; noted breeding at Big River.

153. *Charitonetta albeola*. BUFFLE-HEAD.—Not common; specimens (30-31) from Qu'Appelle Lakes. Noted in Moose Mountain district, Hudson Bay Junction and northward into Hudsonian zone. Smallest of our Ducks except the Teals.

154. *Clangula hyemalis*. OLD-SQUAW DUCK.—Apparently rare transient visitant. Two specimens (33-35) taken at Lake Katepwa, Qu'Appelle Valley, October 20, 1912, by Geo. Lang, who states that several were taken from fishermen's nets in that lake.

165. *Oidemia deglandi*. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—Fairly common summer visitant in all larger lakes. Found breeding at Last Mountain Lake and Quill Lake. Locally known as "Black Duck", but very different from that species.

166. *Oidemia perspicillata*. SURF SCOTER.—Not common; records available only from the north. One specimen (575) taken at Lake Isle à la Crosse, May 31, 1914, by Buchanan. Found breeding at Lake Athabaska; downy young taken August 19, 1920, by U.S. Biological Survey party.

167. *Erismatura jamaicensis*. RUDDY DUCK.—Fairly common summer visitant, noted breeding mostly through the south.

169. *Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus*. LESSER SNOW GOOSE.—Common transient visitant locally; at times in great numbers at Lakes Buf-

falo, Willowbunch and Johnston. Reports regarding occurrence of subspecies *C. h. nivalis*—Greater Snow Goose—in Saskatchewan apparently have little foundation.

[169.1. *Chen caerulescens*. BLUE GOOSE.—Probably not rare in migration. E. T. Seton, in *Auk*, 1908, p. 451, records a specimen in his collection, taken at Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabaska (Alberta end). Geo. Lang, Indian Head, reports it as occurring in the Qu'Appelle Valley lakes. As this species is not rare in Manitoba, it will, no doubt, be taken in Saskatchewan eventually. Hypothetical.]

170. *Chen rossi*. ROSS'S SNOW GOOSE.—Apparently rare in the south. One taken one and one-half miles south-west of Caron (Moose Jaw district), in company with Snow Geese, October 9, 1905, by W. B. Mershon, of Saginaw, Michigan. No doubt occurs more abundantly in Hudsonian zone, as numbers have been noted at west end of Lake Athabaska. See *Mackenzie-Athabaska Report, North American Fauna*, 27, p. 302—Preble.

171a. *Anser albifrons*. WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.—Common transient visitant through the south; noted most abundant in spring migration. Locally called "Brant" by hunters, although that is a species as yet unrecorded in Saskatchewan.

172. *Branta canadensis canadensis*. CANADA GOOSE.—Common in migrations. Many still breed through the south, but in decreasing numbers.

172a. *Branta canadensis hutchinsi*. HUTCHIN'S GOOSE.—Fairly common transient visitant. A large flock in Willowbunch Lake, in open water where ice had drifted out, April 20, 1917. Specimens taken from these showed plainly the sub-specific form by their uniformly small size and noticeably small bills.

180. *Cygnus columbianus*. WHISTLING SWAN.—Common transient visitant. Most abundant at Lake Johnston in spring migration, and at Crane and Big Stick Lakes in fall migration.

181. *Cygnus buccinator*. TRUMPETER SWAN.—Apparently now rare, but doubtless still occurs. "One killed by Capt. Blakiston at Fort Carlton, Sask., March 30, 1858. ♂, length 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins., wing 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins., extent 8 ft. 3 in., weight 23 lbs." *Ibis*, 1863, pp. 136-7. Geo. Lang, of Indian Head, writes, "I have shot these birds years ago, but have seen none till this last fall, when, on November 10, 1921, I saw 8 at Deep Lake, south of here. I am sure of these as I heard them calling before I located them." At a later date he writes "... noted a small bunch of Trumpeter Swans on October 26, 1922, passing down the Qu'Appelle valley; ... their call was easily distinguished from the Whistling Swan."

190. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. AMERICAN BITTERN.—Common summer visitant, noted as breeding mostly south in transition zone. Occurs at Big River, Hudson Bay Junction and more sparingly northward.

[191. *Ixobrychus exilis*. LEAST BITTERN.—Possibly accidental in extreme south. One reported seen at Crane Lake, June, 1894, by Spreadborough—(not "taken" as in *Catalogue of Canadian Birds*). A species to be looked for in marshes along, or near, the southern boundary of the province. Hypothetical.]

194. *Ardea herodias*. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Fairly common through the south; found breeding on the ground at Lake Johnston, in low willows at Quill Lake and in large trees in Moose Mountain and Big River districts. Birds of subspecific form may be found to occur in extreme south (*A. h. treganai?*).

202. *Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—Not common; found breeding in transition zone. A colony of about 30 pairs in the Moose Mountain district nests in poplar trees at edge of a slough; other small colonies in the Qu'Appelle Valley and at Deep Lake. A few birds noted at Quill Lake.

204. *Grus americana*. WHOOPING CRANE.—Regarded as rare, but probably not as scarce as generally supposed. Two specimens (376-1025) taken at Forget, October, 1914 (the mounted specimen, No. 1025, became the property of the museum some years later). Prior to strict game law enactment many records for the province are available, and numbers are still seen each year. R. Lloyd, Davidson, found nest of 2 eggs 20 miles north of that town in 1911. Geo. Lang saw 9 passing over Indian Head, April 11, 1920. Neil Gilmour, Provincial Game Guardian, of Moose Jaw, found a pair breeding and a nest with 2 eggs on May 19, 1922; some few days later F. Bradshaw, Chief Game Guardian, Regina, found a second nest in same district with 3 eggs, two of which were just hatching, the third addled—now No. 1348.b. in museum—this measured less in size than the two other, fertile eggs. Both nests in transition zone; it is deemed advisable for the present to withhold exact locality of these breeding grounds. Probably breeds more commonly in unexplored parts of Canadian and Hudsonian zones.

[205. *Grus canadensis*. LITTLE BROWN CRANE.—While no specimens of this Arctic bird are available, it may be found in this province as a rare migrant. Several reports of its occurrence in the Qu'Appelle Valley and elsewhere probably apply to small Sandhill Cranes which may not be typical *G. canadensis*. Hypothetical.]

206. *Grus mexicana*. SANDHILL CRANE.—Common in migration, especially so in Quill Lake district. As summer visitant, found breeding sparingly in upper transition zone and lower Canadian zone. Data lacking as to northern occurrence.

212. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.—Uncommon summer visitant through the south. Nest and eggs found near Quill Lake, June 23, 1915; birds not secured, but male positively identified. "An adult male found dead at Experimental Farm, Indian Head, May 27, 1921", Geo. Lang.

214. *Porzana carolina*. SORA RAIL.—Common summer visitant as noted through the south, and probably so throughout the province.

[215. *Coturnicops noveboracensis*. YELLOW RAIL.—Probably uncommon visitant, mainly in the north. Noted as evidently occurring in Manitoba by Seton (*Birds of Manitoba*) and recorded as seen westward as far as Moose Jaw by Macoun (*Catalogue of Canadian Birds*). Also reported in Alberta by W. E. Saunders. "This is the most expert of the Rails in skulking and hiding. As it is almost impossible to flush it, it may be far more common than we have reason to otherwise suspect."—P. A. Taverner in *Birds of Eastern Canada*. It will doubtless be taken in the province eventually. Hypothetical.]

221. *Fulica americana*. AMERICAN COOT.—Common summer visitant, breeding through the south and less commonly northward. Locally known as "Mud-hen".

222. *Phalaropus fulicarius*. RED PHALAROPE.—Rare transient visitant inland. A specimen (No. 741) from Sandfly Lake, Churchill River, taken June 11, 1914, by A. Buchanan.

223. *Lobipes lobatus*. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—Fairly common as noted in migrations through the south; large flocks are to be seen at Lake Johnston spring and fall. No known records of its breeding in the province.

224. *Steganopus tricolor*. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—Common summer visitant, noted breeding through the south mostly in lower transition zone. All Phalaropes are of peculiar habits in sex relationship; the female is larger and more brightly coloured than the male, the latter incubating the eggs and otherwise taking the place of the female in the usual nesting habits of other birds.

225. *Recurvirostra americana*. AMERICAN AVOCET.—Fairly common summer visitant, found breeding mostly in transition zone. Probably also breeds sparingly to upper Hudsonian zone. Notes on peculiar nesting habits of this species were published in the *Condor*, May-June, 1917, p. 101.

[228. *Rubicola minor*. AMERICAN WOODCOCK.—Probably rare visitant. No reliable records for the province, but its occurrence in south Manitoba and north-east North Dakota would indicate that reports of its appearance at Oxbow and Moose Mountain may have some foundation. A bird to be looked for in extreme south-east. Hypothetical.]

230. *Gallinago delicata*. WILSON'S SNIPE.—Fairly common summer visitant all through south, breeding more sparingly to northern boundary. Snipe and such like "small fry" are rarely molested by hunters in this province, where Ducks and Geese are abundant and satisfy their sporting proclivities.

231. *Limnodromus griseus griseus*. DOWITCHER.—Not common transient visitant. Specimens (552-739-777) from Beaver River and Crooked Lake, May, 1914, have been examined and referred to this form by J. H. Fleming, *Canadian Field-Naturalist*, XXXIII, 1919, p. 110.

232. *Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus*. LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER.—Not common transient visitant. One taken at Lake Athabaska, August 7, 1920—U.S. Biol. Survey. Taken at Hay Creek, Cypress Hills district, on July 3 and at Big Stick Lake, July 22, 1906—Bent, *Auk*, XXIV, 1907, p. 425. “By some ornithologists *scolopaceus* is considered merely a western subspecies of *griseus*, with intergrades between and probably a continuous breeding range across the arctic regions”, etc. Vernon Bailey in *Handbook of Birds of the Western United States*, 3rd edition, p. 90.

233. *Micropalama himantopus*. STILT SANDPIPER.—Uncommon transient visitant as noted in the south, a specimen (1057) taken a Kutawagan Lake by C. Young, June 14, 1920. One taken—6 seen—at Lake Lenore by P. A. Taverner, August 27, 1921, and one at Lake Johnston, by C. G. Harrold, May 11, 1922.

[234. *Calidris canutus*. KNOT.—Probably rare transient visitant. One reported seen at Lake Johnston, May 18 and three May 20, 1923, by H. McCrae. Hypothetical.]

239. *Pisobia maculata*. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—Fairly common transient visitant, as noted south in transition zone.

240. *Pisobia fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—Apparently rare transient visitant. Specimen (760) from Churchill River, June 11, 1914; also taken at Kutawagan Lake, June 9, 1920, by P. A. Taverner.

241. *Pisobia bairdi*. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—Common transient visitant through most of south, and especially over prairie belt.

242. *Pisobia minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER.—Common as migrant through the south; probably breeds within the province in Hudsonian zone.

243a. *Pelidna alpina sakhalina*. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—Apparently rare transient visitant; a specimen (758) taken on Churchill River, June 8, 1914, by Buchanan, and one secured at Lake Athabaska, August 9, 1920, by U.S. Biol. Survey party.

246. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—Common transient visitant; usually seen in company with Least Sandpipers at Lake Johnston and other larger bodies of water, when it is difficult to distinguish one species from the

other; which also applies to other members of the Sandpiper family.

248. *Crocethia alba*. SANDERLING.—Fairly common transient visitant as noted in transition zone. This species differs from the other Sandpipers in having three toes instead of four.

249. *Limosa fedoa*. MARBLED GODWIT.—Common summer visitant all through the south in prairie districts. These birds are often confused with, and called, Curlews.

251. *Limosa haemastica*. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—Rare; a specimen—now in possession of J. Wilson, Indian Head—taken by Geo. Lang in Qu'Appelle Valley, May 17, 1912, has been examined. Four recorded seen with flock of Marbled Godwits in marsh, Waskana Lake, Regina, May 11, 1919, by F. Bradshaw.

254. *Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—Uncommon; a specimen (933) from Last Mountain Lake, August 26, 1918; one seen on Souris River, August, 1913, and one at Waskana Lake, August, 1922.

255. *Totanus flavipes*. LESSER YELLOW-LEGS.—Common in migrations in transition zone, noted as evidently breeding at Big River and at Hudson Bay Junction.

256. *Tringa solitaria solitaria*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—Fairly common summer visitant as noted in Canadian zone. Found breeding (eggs in old nest of Robin) at Big River, June 5, 1922; also at Hudson Bay Junction and on Beaver River.

256a. *Tringa solitaria cinnamomea*. WESTERN SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—A. C. Bent, in *Auk*, XXIV, 1907, p. 426, records this subspecies as “tolerably common migrant; adults first seen at Maple Creek on June 30, young first seen at Maple Creek on July 30, (Bishop)’.

258a. *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*. WESTERN WILLET.—Common summer visitant, breeding through the south in prairie regions.

261. *Bartramia longicauda*. UPLAND PLOVER.—Fairly common summer visitant, breeding through the south in transition zone and sparingly northward. This species is also called Bartramian Sandpiper.

262. *Tryngites subruficollis*. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—Not common. Four taken at Lake Johnston, August 26, 1921, were all males. Three also taken at that lake, May 23, 1922, by C. G. Harrold. Transient visitant.

263. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Common summer visitant, breeding all

through the south, more sparingly to Hudsonian zone.

264. *Numenius americanus*. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—Not common summer visitant as noted in lower transition zone. Apparently decreasing in numbers in some parts.

270. *Squatarola squatarola cynosureæ*. AMERICAN BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—Fairly common transient visitant as noted south in transition zone.

272. *Pluvialis dominica dominica*. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.—Not common transient visitant through the south; specimen records from Lake Johnston, Regina, Quill Lake and Churchill River.

273. *Oxyechus vociferus*. KILLDEER.—Common summer visitant, breeding all through south and more sparingly northward.

274. *Charadrius semipalmatus*. SEMI-PALMATED PLOVER.—Not common in migrations through the south. Possibly breeds in Hudsonian zone.

277. *Charadrius melodus*. PIPING PLOVER.—Fairly common summer visitant through the south in transition zone; found breeding at Quill, Johnston and Last Mountain Lakes.

[281. *Podasocys montanus*. MOUNTAIN PLOVER.—While no records for the province are available, this species will probably be found to occur eventually. To be looked for in the extreme south, or may wander into Saskatchewan from Montana. Hypothetical.]

283a. *Arenaria interpres morinella*. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—Uncommon transient visitant as noted through the south. Specimens from Lake Johnston, Last Mountain Lake and Churchill River.

Perdix perdix. HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE.—Native of Europe; introduced into Alberta from Hungary about 1908 and now spreading into Saskatchewan as noted in western parts of transition zone. Two specimens (1240-1) from Wilkie, January 5, 1922. This alien species is now (1924) apparently successfully (?) established in the province.

298. *Canachites canadensis*. SPRUCE GROUSE.—Usually common resident in Canadian zone and probably less so in Hudsonian zone; like other Grouse, has periods of scarcity. Often called "Partridge", as "Hudsonian Spruce Partridge" and (subspecies *C. c. canace*) "Canada Spruce Partridge".

300a. *Bonasa umbellus togata*. CANADA RUFFED GROUSE.—Usually common resident in wooded areas south, (except in Cypress Hills, where it is apparently entirely absent). Less common northward in Hudsonian zone. Commonly called "Partridge".

301. *Lagopus lagopus lagopus*. WILLOW PTARMIGAN.—Not common winter visitant in Canadian and Hudsonian zones. Specimens from Prince Albert and Reindeer Lake districts. Some winters migrates southward into upper transition zone, and rarely south to the Qu'Appelle Valley. A Grouse locally called "White Partridge".

305. *Tympanuchus americanus americanus*. PINNATED GROUSE.—Usually fairly common resident in transition zone, apparently extending its range northwestward. Locally called "Prairie Hen" and "Prairie Chicken".

308b. *Pediocetes phasianellus campestris*. PRAIRIE SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.—Usually common resident all through transition zone, and numbers noted in large muskegs and clearings of the forest area in Canadian zone; these more northern birds may be referable to *P. p. phasianellus*. Locally known as "Prairie Chicken".

309. *Centrocercus urophasianus*. SAGE GROUSE.—Uncommon resident southwest in lower transition zone. Specimens from Wood Mountain and westward along the Frenchman River.

315. *Ectopistes migratorius*. PASSENGER PIGEON.—Regarding this now extinct species Mr. Fleming writes: "The Earl of Southesk notes a few Pigeons in a little grove at Qu'Appelle Fort, Saskatchewan, July 2, 1859 (*Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains*, Edinburgh, 1875). There are other old references to this bird in Saskatchewan but I doubt if it was ever very common."

316. *Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*. MOURNING DOVE.—Common summer visitant south in lower transition zone, especially southeast; noted as scarce in lower Canadian zone.

325. *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*. TURKEY VULTURE.—Fairly common summer visitant south in lower transition zone, especially southeast. Found breeding in Qu'Appelle Valley and one seen at Hudson Bay Junction, 1923.

[327. *Elanoides forficatus*. SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.—Regarding this species of rare, or accidental occurrence in parts of lower transition zone, Geo. Lang writes: "During my observations, covering 35 years in this province, I have only seen three Swallow-tailed Kites; one at Fort Qu'Appelle, May 24, 1890, one near Lake Katepwa, June 9, 1898, and one near Regina, June 20, 1906." Hypothetical.]

331. *Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.—Common summer visitant, breeding all through the south, more sparingly northward.

332. *Accipiter velox*. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—Fairly common; noted in south mostly in migrations, reported breeding in Cypress Hills and in Wood Mountain, northward into Hudsonian zone. Harmful.

[333. *Accipiter cooperi*. COOPER'S HAWK.—Probably occurs sparingly south in Transition zone; recorded in Manitoba and Alberta, but not, as yet, in Saskatchewan. Hypothetical.]

334. *Astur atricapillus atricapillus*. GOS-HAWK.—Usually uncommon winter visitant as noted in the south. Seen near Prince Albert in October and at Regina in February. Found breeding near Beaver River, May 16, 1914, by Buchanan. Harmful.

337. *Buteo borealis*. RED-TAILED HAWK.—Red-tailed Hawks are only fairly common, as observed through the south, Moose Mountain to Big River, ranging more sparingly northward. Owing to lack of comparable material, subspecific forms are not definitely established. Specimens from Qu'Appelle Valley are referred to *B. b. calurus*, Western Red-tailed Hawk (apparently the most common form occurring in the province), by J. H. Fleming. A specimen from Lake Lenore is regarded as being referable to *B. b. krideri* (a subspecies of very light coloration), by P. A. Taverner. Mainly beneficial.

342. *Buteo swainsoni*. SWAINSON'S HAWK.—Common summer visitant, mostly so through the south in transition zone. Wholly beneficial.

343. *Buteo platypterus platypterus*. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—Not common as noted in the south. Two specimens from Crooked and Beaver Rivers, 1914, two from Moose Mountain district, 1922, and one from Hudson Bay Junction (2 pairs seen), 1923. Beneficial.

347a. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—Apparently rare transient visitant. A specimen in the museum at Ottawa was taken at Indian Head, May 6, 1892.

348. *Archibuteo ferrugineus*. FERRUGINOUS ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—Fairly common summer visitant south in lower transition zone. Unfortunately becoming more scarce yearly, with other large beneficial Hawks, owing to persistent persecution by misguided settlers.

349. *Aquila chrysaëtos*. GOLDEN EAGLE.—Usually uncommon as noted through the south in transition zone, but probably occurs sparingly throughout the province. Specimens from Qu'Appelle Valley and Cypress Hills. "Eggs and adult birds taken north of Indian Head in May, 1889; they remain here all winter."—Geo. Lang.

352a. *Haliaëetus leucocephalus alascanus*. NORTHERN BALD EAGLE.—Not common; noted in the south at Last Mountain Lake, near Lake Johnston and north of Maple Creek, and, in the north, on Churchill River and as breeding at Reindeer Lake.

353. *Falco islandus*. WHITE GYRFALCON.—Accidental winter visitant. A specimen taken at Indian Head, December 25, 1897, by Geo. Lang,

and now in his possession, has been examined by P. A. Taverner. (The Gray Gyrfalcon, *Falco rusticulus rusticulus*, and the Gyrfalcon, *F. r. gyrfalco*, may also possibly occur rarely in the province.)

355. *Falco mexicanus*. PRAIRIE FALCON.—Fairly common through south in lower transition zone, noted mostly so in fall migration; no known breeding records for Saskatchewan. Harmful.

356a. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.—Apparently uncommon. One specimen taken at Lake Johnston, May 2, 1922 (later sent to England); "its stomach contained two Northern Phalaropes."—C. G. Harrold. Probably occurs throughout the province.

357. *Falco columbarius columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK.—Not common; specimens from Lake Johnston and Reindeer Lake. Not recorded breeding south of the Churchill River. Destructive to small beneficial birds.

357b. *Falco columbarius richardsoni*. RICHARDSON'S PIGEON HAWK.—Not common; of local occurrence in mainly lower transition zone. Young and adults taken at Wood Mountain July 10, 1915; eggs and adult birds at Cypress Hills, June 10, 1921. Also called Richardson's Merlin.

360. *Certhneis sparveria sparveria* AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK.—Common summer visitant all through the south, and breeding more or less throughout the province. Mainly beneficial.

364. *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*. AMERICAN OSPREY.—Uncommon; occurs sparingly throughout the province. Several have been taken in Qu'Appelle Valley; found breeding at Lake Isle à la Crosse and near Big River. Also known as Fish Hawk.

[365. *Tyto alba pratincola*. AMERICAN BARN OWL.—Concerning this rare or accidental visitant to the south, Geo. Lang writes: "I saw this bird on April 29, 1910, on the Experimental Farm (Indian Head); two days later a man brought a fine male in from Balcarras, which I am almost sure was my bird, and Harvey mounted it for him." Hypothetical.]

366. *Asio wilsonianus*. LONG-EARED OWL.—Fairly common summer visitant in the south and more sparingly through the north. Mainly beneficial.

367. *Asio flammeus*. SHORT-EARED OWL.—Common summer visitant south in prairie regions, at times locally resident; occurs sparingly northward. Beneficial.

[370. *Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa*. GREAT GRAY OWL.—Apparently rare winter visitant. A few recorded by Geo. Lang during winters of 1890, 1916, 1917. No doubt occurs throughout the province, but no specimens available. Also known as Cinerous Owl. Hypothetical.]

371. *Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*. RICHARDSON'S OWL.—Uncommon winter visitant

in the south; probably breeds north, at least in Hudsonian zone. A specimen (1478) taken near Mistatim (west of Hudson Bay Junction), February 25, 1923, by C. Owen. Two taken at Indian Head, April 30, 1891, and October 7, 1894, by Geo. Lang.

372. *Cryptoglaux acadica*. SAW-WHET OWL.—Fairly common as noted in transition zone; found breeding in Qu'Appelle Valley and the Cypress Hills. Smallest of our Owls, *richardsoni* being slightly larger.

[373. *Otus asio*. SCREECH OWL.—Apparently rare south in transition zone. Heard at Gainsborough, 1922, and reported seen at Oxbow, 1920. Recording a bird (probably of subspecific form) as seen near Eastend, 1904, L. B. Potter writes: "I surprised this bird at close quarters, almost at arm's length — saw the 'ears' distinctly". Hypothetical.]

375. *Bubo virginianus*. GREAT HORNED OWL.—Great Horned Owls are fairly common, breeding throughout the province. The majority of Saskatchewan specimens are apparently referable to *B. v. subarcticus*, Arctic Horned Owl; some others to *B. v. pallescens*. Evidently much comparable material is needed to establish definitely subspecific forms.

376. *Nyctea nyctea*. SNOW OWL.—Fairly common winter visitant most years, arriving in the south usually during October from far North.

377a. *Surnia ulula caparoch*. AMERICAN HAWK OWL.—Uncommon as noted in transition zone, more numerous northward. Three specimens (1486-7-8) from Hudson Bay Junction, May 29, 1923. Two pairs seen; one had 7 young of varying sizes on that date. Reported taken near Indian Head in 1896 and 1899.

378. *Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea*. BURROWING OWL.—Not common summer visitant, but more numerous in extreme south-east; not noted breeding north of Davidson.

388. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—Not common summer visitant south in lower transition zone; breeds through Qu'Appelle Valley and other wooded areas.

390. *Ceryle alcyon*. BELTED KINGFISHER.—Fairly common summer visitant through the south; occurs more sparingly northward into Hudsonian zone.

393a. *Dryobates villosus leucomelas*. NORTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Not common south in transition zone, but more numerous northward. Noted breeding in Cypress Hills and at Big River.

394. *Dryobates pubescens*. DOWNTY WOODPECKER.—Downy Woodpeckers are fairly common throughout the province. Found breeding in Cypress Hills and Moose Mountain and at Big River; noted during some winters in Qu'Appelle

Valley. Birds of at least north part of province are apparently referable to *D. p. nelsoni* Oberholser, Nelson's Downy Woodpecker, while those breeding in lower transition zone may be of other form. With more material available, subspecific forms will probably be definitely determined eventually.

400. *Picoides arcticus*. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Not common resident in Canadian and Hudsonian zones. Specimens from Prince Albert and Big River.

[401. *Picoides americanus*. AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—"Rare between Lake Methye and Isle a la Crosse", Macoun, Catalogue of Canadian Birds. Nearest specimen recorded is one taken in Manitoba, north end of Reindeer Lake, 1914, examined and referred to *P. a. fasciatus* by J. H. Fleming, Canadian Field-Naturalist, XXXII, 1919, p. 112, which form no doubt occurs at least in Hudsonian zone, and is the one probably referred to by Macoun. Hypothetical.]

402. *Sphyrapicus varius*. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.—Common summer visitant throughout the province in suitable areas, but noted as mostly so in lower Canadian zone.

405a. *Phleotomus pileatus abieticola*. NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER.—Uncommon, probably most numerous in central Canadian zone. Noted at Big River and Hudson Bay Junction as scarce. A resident species, generally called "Cock-of-the-woods".

406. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—Uncommon summer visitant south in lower transition zone. A specimen (1087) taken near Eastend, April 30, 1920, by L. B. Potter. Two specimens from Cypress Lake (west of Eastend, Cypress Hills district) are considered referable to *M. e. erythrophthalmus* Oberholser, by P. A. Taverner.

408. *Asyndesmus lewisi*. LEWIS' WOODPECKER.—Uncommon visitant from the west. One specimen (525.2) taken at Herschel, September 23, 1914. Three taken in Qu'Appelle Valley by Geo. Lang (specimens examined) data lost. One reported seen near Eastend, September 19, 1915, by L. B. Potter.

412a. *Colaptes auratus borealis*. BOREAL FLICKER.—Flickers are common throughout the province, and in treeless areas are often found nesting in telegraph and telephone poles. Known also as Northern Flicker, Yellow-shafted Flicker, etc. Many examples of the so-called hybrid (between Red-shafted and "Yellow-shafted" Flickers) occur in extreme south-west, from Cypress Hills eastward.

413. *Colaptes cafer collaris*. RED-SHAFTED FLICKER.—A specimen (811) taken May 4, 1916, at Regina appears to be practically pure *C. c. collaris* (without fawn on gray throat). Two specimens from Cypress Hills have been referred

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Collector's camp on Fir River (tributary to Red Deer River) near Hudson Bay Junction.

(Canadian zone.)

Photo by H. H. MITCHELL
June, 1923.



North shore of Lake Athabaska, 6 miles northeast of Moose Island. Looking northward from an island. Beaver Mountains in the distance.
Black spruce and canoe birch in foreground.

(Hudsonian zone.)

Photo by FRANCIS HARPER
August, 1920.

Courtesy of
U.S. Biol. Survey



An island just north of Beaver Lodge Island, Lake Athabaska. Looking west from the island to the Beaver Mountains, clothed with spruce, pine and birch. In foreground, black spruce and canoe birch.

(Hudsonian zone.)

Photo by FRANCIS HARPER,
August 15, 1920.

Courtesy of
U.S. Biol. Survey



In the South Cypress Hills near Eastend.

(*Transition zone.*)

Photo by H. H. MITCHELL
May, 1915.



Rapids on Red Deer River near Hudson Bay Junction.

(*Canadian zone.*)

Photo by H. H. MITCHELL
June, 1923.



Near Kutawagan Lake, south of Quill Lake. Figure pointing to nest of Marbled Godwit.

(*Transition zone.*)

Photo by P. A. TAVERNER
June, 1920.

to *C. cafer collaris* and are now in the Fleming collection, Toronto.

417. *Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Uncommon summer visitant to the south, occurring chiefly along Saskatchewan River from Prince Albert eastward. A specimen (992) from Winton (east of Prince Albert), July 21, 1919. Reported as heard at Kamsack, at Oxbow, and in the Qu'Appelle Valley.

[418. *Phalaenoptilus nuttalli*. POOR-WILL.—Rare or accidental south in transition zone. L. B. Potter, Eastend, writes: "The Poor-will appeared in the willows close to the house, uttering the 'poorwill' cry, in June, 1905." Reported seen at south end of Last Mountain Lake, by C. H. Young, 1920. Hypothetical.]

420. *Chordeiles virginianus virginianus*. Nighthawk.—Common summer visitant as noted in Canadian zone, breeding in burnt-over areas about Big River and on sandy ground among open jackpine about Hudson Bay Junction. Also occurs through Hudsonian zone.

420c. *Chordeiles virginianus sennetti*. SENNETT'S Nighthawk.—Fairly common summer visitant south in lower transition zone, noted breeding in Cypress Hills and Moose Mountain districts, also at Regina and Indian Head.

[423. *Chaetura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT.—Apparently occurs rarely south in transition zone. The most reliable information available on this species is from Geo. Lang, who writes: "I saw three on September 2, 1897, and found one dead on October 11, 1905, near Indian Head; these are the only records I have." Hypothetical.]

428. *Archilochus colubris*. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.—Fairly common summer visitant through the south, mostly so in eastern parts of transition and Canadian zones; probably occurs more sparingly through the north.

444. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. KINGBIRD.—Common summer visitant south in transition zone; occurs more sparingly northward.

447. *Tyrannus verticalis*. ARKANSAS KINGBIRD.—Fairly common summer visitant south-east in lower transition zone; less common westward and not noted north of Last Mountain Lake.

[452. *Myiarchus crinitus*. CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—Apparently of rare occurrence south-east in transition zone. Geo. Lang reports: "A pair found breeding near Indian Head, June 12, 1892. The nest in old hole of Woodpecker, contained a snake skin; the set of eggs are still in my possession." Hypothetical.]

456. *Sayornis phoebe*. PHOEBE.—Apparently uncommon summer visitant in the north; not noted, even as migrant, in the south. A specimen (761) from Reindeer River, June 30, 1914. One taken at Lake Athabaska, August 2, 1920, by U.S. Biol. Survey party, and reported at Lake Isle à la Crosse by Macoun.

457. *Sayornis saya*. SAY'S PHOEBE.—Fairly common summer visitant as noted south in lower transition zone, found breeding mostly in

Cypress Hills district, more sparingly eastward to Regina district.

459. *Nuttallornis borealis*. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.—Fairly common summer visitant; several noted in Qu'Appelle Valley but not as breeding south in lower transition zone. Taken at Big River, Hudson Bay Junction and Lake Isle à la Crosse.

462. *Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni*. WESTERN WOOD PEWEE.—Fairly common summer visitant, noted as most numerous in lower Canadian zone; found breeding at Big River and Hudson Bay Junction.

463. *Empidonax flaviventris*. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.—Apparently rare. One taken at Lake Athabaska, August 21, 1920, U.S. Biol. Survey, and a specimen (1236) taken at Lake Johnston, August 29, 1921.

466. *Empidonax trailli trailli*. TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER.—Apparently this form, as well as *E. t. alnorum*, occurs in the province. Specimens in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, taken at Cypress Lake, May 31 and June 2 and 10, 1921, by P. A. Taverner, have been referred to this form.

466a. *Empidonax trailli alnorum*. ALDER FLYCATCHER.—Not common. Apparently of more northern range than *trailli*. Specimen (565) from Churchill River, June 6, 1914. Noted as fairly common at Hudson Bay Junction, 1923.

467. *Empidonax minimus*. LEAST FLYCATCHER.—Common summer visitant. Noted as breeding through the south, and probably so throughout the province.

469. *Empidonax wrighti*. WRIGHT'S FLYCATCHER.—Fairly common. Noted as breeding in Cypress Hills (northern slopes). Specimens also taken at Cypress Lake, May 31, June 2, 1921, by P. A. Taverner. These small Flycatchers, with the three or four listed above, are difficult to differentiate in life, their notes or "songs" being the best guide.

474a. *Otocoris alpestris arcticola*. PALLID HORNED LARK.—Only available specimen record of this sub-species for the province is of birds taken at Indian Head, April 7, 1892, and referred to this form by P. A. Taverner; in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.

474b. *Otocoris alpestris praticola*. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK.—Now apparently uncommon southeast in transition zone. A specimen taken at Regina, April 5, 1913, has been compared with a series of eastern birds and referred to this form by J. H. Fleming, Toronto.

474c. *Otocoris alpestris leucolema*. DESERT HORNED LARK.—Common summer visitant south in transition zone, fewer northward; specimens from Cypress Hills district and from Big River. These Saskatchewan prairie birds will probably be recognized as *O. a. enthymia*, "Saskatchewan Horned Lark", of Oberholser, eventually. Besides the three forms here included, possibly *O. a. hoyti* will be found to occur in the province.

475. *Pica pica hudsonia*. AMERICAN MAGPIE.—Common resident south in lower transition zone, especially in Cypress Hills; numbers noted in parts of Qu'Appelle Valley and wooded areas to Quill Lake.

477. *Cyanocitta cristata*. BLUE JAY.—Fairly common as noted in lower Canadian zone. Found breeding in Moose Mountain and the Qu'Appelle Valley.

478. *Cyanocitta stelleri*. STELLER'S JAY.—A Steller's Jay was taken near Indian Head, May 24, 1923, by Geo. Lang. Specimen in his possession has been examined and is apparently referable to *C. s. annectens*.

484. *Perisoreus canadensis*. CANADA JAY.—Common resident from lower Canadian zone northward. Some winters numbers migrate south to Regina. Commonly known as "Whisky Jack".

486a. *Corvus corax principalis*. NORTHERN RAVEN.—Fairly common resident north in Canadian and Hudsonian zones; found breeding on Churchill River.

488. *Corvus brachyrhynchos*. AMERICAN CROW.—Common throughout most of the province; most abundant in Qu'Appelle Valley and Moose Mountain. Found nesting on and near the ground in treeless areas. The Crows of Saskatchewan do not show unmistakable differentiation from *C. b. brachyrhynchos*.

491. *Nucifraga columbiana*. CLARKE'S NUTCRACKER.—Uncommon visitant from the west. Specimen from Ravenscrag, Cypress Hills, September 19, 1919, taken by Spencer Pearse, who noted several on his ranch in that year.

494. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. BOBOLINK.—Not common summer visitant south in transition zone, occurring locally north to about Prince Albert.

495. *Molothrus ater*. COWBIRD.—Cowbirds are common summer visitants in transition and Canadian zones; probably less so in Hudsonian zone. Specimens from Cypress Hills district taken and referred to *M. a. artemisiae*, by P. A. Taverner.

497. *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*. YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD.—Common summer visitant south in transition zone. From Churchill River scarce into Hudsonian zone.

498. *Agelaius phoeniceus*. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—Red-winged Blackbirds are mostly common throughout the province, breeding more abundantly through the south. Northern birds at least may prove to be referable to *A. p. arcticus* Oberholser.

501.1. *Sturnella neglecta*. WESTERN MEADOWLARK.—Common summer visitant south in transition zone, mostly so on treeless prairies. Scarce northward: A pair found breeding at Hudson Bay Junction.

507. *Icterus galbula*. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—Fairly common summer visitant south in lower transition zone, breeding mainly Moose Mountain to Moose Jaw districts. Scarce westward in Cypress Hills district.

[508. *Icterus bullocki*. BULLOCK'S ORIOLE.—No records available, but numbers taken or seen at Medicine Hat, Alber (less than 35 miles from the Saskatchewan boundary). It no doubt occurs in the Maple Creek or Cypress Hills district. Apparently this district marks the eastward limit of *bullocki* as well as the approximate westward limit of *galbula*. Hypothetical.]

509. *Euphagus carolinus*. RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—Fairly common as migrant south in transition zone; found breeding at Big River—8 pairs noted—and northward into Hudsonian zone.

510. *Euphagus cyanocephalus*. BREWER'S BLACKBIRD.—Common summer visitant, breeding through the south mostly in lower transition zone.

511b. *Quiscalus quiscula ceneus*. BRONZED GRACKLE.—Common summer visitant, breeding through the south, and from Churchill River northward.

514. *Hesperiphona vespertina*. EVENING GROSBEAK.—Evening Grosbeaks are irregular and not usually common winter visitants in the south. Noted in Qu'Appelle Valley, at Indian Head, and at Prince Albert.

515. *Pinicola enucleator*. PINE GROSBEAK.—Pine Grosbeaks are usually common winter visitants through the south. Birds from the western part of the province at least may be referable to *P. e. alasensis*.

517. *Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*. PURPLE FINCH.—Fairly common summer visitant as noted in Canadian zone, breeding at Big River and Hudson Bay Junction. Observed only as migrant in lower transition zone.

521. *Loxia curvirostra minor*. AMERICAN CROSSBILL.—Common at times in migration through the south; no breeding records for the

province. Large flock at Regina in late October. Taken in June and July in Cypress Hills.

522. *Loxia leucoptera*. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.—Not common. Five taken at Lake Athabaska, July 27, 1920, by U.S. Biol. Survey party. Specimens from Moosomin in March, Cypress Hills in July, and Regina in November.

524. *Leucosticte tephrocotis*. GRAY-CROWNED ROSY FINCH.—Uncommon winter visitant from the west. Specimens (1300-1304-1414) from East-end taken by L. B. Potter, November 26, 1921, and January 20, 1922. Mr. Potter has noted this species in that district for several years in small numbers and in flocks of about thirty individuals each. "Most winters a few are to be seen at Indian Head."—Geo. Lang.

527a. *Acanthis hornemanni exilipes*. HOARY REDPOLL.—Apparently rare. Specimen (307) from Fort Qu'Appelle, November 4, 1913.

528. *Acanthis linaria linaria*. COMMON REDPOLL.—Fairly common as winter visitant in the south, in lower Canadian zone and transition zone. Probably breeds in Hudsonian zone.

529. *Astragalinus tristis*. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.—Goldfinches are common summer visitants through the south, noted as less common in lower Canadian zone, as at Big River and Hudson Bay Junction; center of abundance along Qu'Appelle Valley. Birds of the lower transition zone, in the south-west at least, are no doubt referable to *A. t. pallidus*, Pale Goldfinch, but those of more northern and eastern occurrence are not, apparently, so well defined at present. Commonly called "Wild Canary".

533. *Spinus pinus*. PINE SISKIN.—Fairly common, mostly in fall migration, but noted at times during summer, through the south. Found breeding in pine trees on Experimental Farm, Indian Head, by Geo. Lang, also apparently breeds in Cypress Hills, but no nesting records available for the north.

Passer domesticus. HOUSE SPARROW.—An undesirable alien, first introduced from Europe (England?) to New York State in 1851-1852, and now spread practically over the whole of North America. Appears to have invaded Saskatchewan about 1898; now to be found throughout the province (even north to Lake Athabaska). Usually called "English" Sparrow.

534. *Plectrophenax nivalis*. SNOW BUNTING.—Common, but local, winter visitant; in transition zone mostly seen in early winter and early spring. Also called "Snowbird" and "Snow-flake".

536. *Calcarius lapponicus*. LAPLAND LONGSPUR.—Fairly common transient visitant as noted in the south. It seems improbable that the form *C. l. alascensis* occurs in migration through this province.

537. *Calcarius pictus*. SMITH'S LONGSPUR.—Uncommon transient visitant as noted in the south. Specimen (234) Craven, October 1, 1913, taken by Buchanan. One taken at Lake Athabaska, August 7, 1920, by U.S. Biol. Survey party. Also known as "Painted Longspur".

538. *Calcarius ornatus*. CHESTNUT-COLARED LONGSPUR.—Common summer visitant south in transition zone, mainly in the lower transition zone.

539. *Rhynchophanes mccowni*. MCCOWN'S LONGSPUR.—Fairly common summer visitant locally through lower transition zone; a few noted breeding in Regina district some years.

540a. *Pooecetes gramineus confinis*. WESTERN VESPER SPARROW.—Common summer visitant through the south in transition zone, mainly in the lower transition zone. Scarce in the north.

542b. *Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus*. WESTERN SAVANNAH SPARROW.—Savannah Sparrows noted as common summer visitants throughout the province. While the majority of specimens from at least western side of the province agree with *alaudinus*, birds from extreme north-east and from south in lower transition zone may be of other subspecific forms.

545. *Ammodramus bairdi*. BAIRD'S SPARROW.—Not common summer visitant except locally through the south in transition zone.

546a. *Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus*. WESTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.—Apparently rare and local. Recorded at Lake Johnston, 1922, by C. G. Harrold, as follows: "A male was taken on the lake-shore on May 16. This was the only example seen or heard." Mr. Harrold later sent the specimen to England.

548. *Passerherbulus lecontei*. LECONTE'S SPARROW.—Not common; probably breeds throughout the province. Specimens from Moose Mountain, Hudson Bay Junction and Churchill River.

549.1. *Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni*. NELSON'S SPARROW.—Not common summer visitant as noted south in transition zone—mainly south-east.

552a. *Chondestes grammacus strigatus*. WESTERN LARK SPARROW.—Uncommon south in lower transition zone; specimen (1415) taken near

Eastend, June 4, 1922, by L. B. Potter, who reports it of nearly regular occurrence in that district. Reported seen in Lake Johnston district, May, 1895, by Spreadborough.

553. *Zonotrichia querula*. HARRIS'S SPARROW.—Common transient visitant as noted through transition zone. Probably breeds in portion of Hudsonian zone, extreme north-east.

554. *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.—Common summer visitant as noted breeding in Cypress Hills—northern slopes. Observed only as migrant elsewhere in lower transition zone.

554a. *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*. GAMBEL'S WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.—Not common; noted in Cypress Hills and at Lake Johnston. There is a specimen in the Fleming collection from Reindeer Lake, July 16, 1914. Five taken at Lake Athabaska, August 14, 1920, by U.S. Biol. Survey party.

558. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Common summer visitant; breeds throughout the province, but mostly in Canadian zone; fewer northward and scarce as a breeder south in transition zone.

559. *Spizella monticola monticola*. TREE SPARROW.—Common in migration, especially in spring, through the south. Found breeding at Reindeer Lake, July, 1914. (Probably the Western Tree Sparrow, *S. m. ochracea*, occurs, at least in migration).

560. *Spizella passerina passerina*. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Common summer visitant in Canadian zone, apparently less so northward; also breeds sparingly in Moose Mountain and Cypress Hills. (Specimens taken at Lake Athabaska, August, 1920, are included in U.S. Biol. Survey list as *S. p. arizonæ*, Western Chipping Sparrow.)

561. *Spizella pallida*. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW.—Common summer visitant, breeding through the south mainly in transition zone, and more sparingly through the north.

562. *Spizella breweri*. BREWER'S SPARROW.—Uncommon and local south in lower transition zone. Specimen (993) taken in valley of Frenchman's River, Cypress Hills, June 18, 1919, where a few were evidently breeding in the sagebrush. One taken at Lake Johnston, May 16, 1922, by C. G. Harrold.

567. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Common summer visitant in Canadian zone and northward, noted only as migrant south in transition zone.

567h. *Junco hyemalis mearnsi*. PINK-SIDED JUNCO.—Common summer visitant as noted breeding in the Cypress Hills, but mostly on the northern wooded slopes. (Birds of puzzling plumages suggesting other forms are seen about Regina in migrations.)

581. *Melospiza melodia melodia*. SONG SPARROW.—Song Sparrows are common and breed throughout the province. A pair taken at Reindeer River, June 28, 1914, are referred to this form by J. H. Fleming; it apparently breeds through Canadian and Hudsonian zones. Birds of the south, breeding at least in lower transition zone, appear to be referable to *M. m. juddi*, a subspecific form, however, that seems to be open to doubt.

583. *Melospiza lincolni lincolni*. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—Not common as noted south in transition zone in migration. Specimens have been taken in the Cypress Hills, May 18; at Regina, September 29; at Big River (evidently breeding), June 17; and at Reindeer River, June 29.

584. *Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW.—Uncommon as summer visitant in the north and as migrant through the south. Specimen (763), Churchill River, June 6, 1914. One taken at Lake Athabaska, August 2, 1920, by U.S. Biological Survey party. One from Cabri Lake, September 10, 1920, is in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.

585. *Passerella iliaca iliaca*. FOX SPARROW.—Uncommon through the south in migration; apparently breeds from upper Canadian zone through Hudsonian zone. Specimens from Ponenteix, September 18, 1914, and Reindeer Lake, June 11, 1914.

588. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus*. ARCTIC TOWHEE.—Not common summer visitant. Breeds sparingly through the south, mostly in lower transition zone. (The eastern form, *P. m. erythrophthalmus*, has not been recorded in the province authentically.)

595. *Hedymeles ludovicianus*. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK.—Fairly common summer visitant, breeds all through the south and more sparingly northward.

596. *Hedymeles melanocephalus*. BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK.—Uncommon summer visitant south in lower transition zone. Specimen (867) from Eastend, May 27, 1917. One taken at Lake Johnston, May 15, 1922, by C. G. Harrold. Reported eastward to Estevan.

598. *Passerina cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING.—Rare visitant from the east; noted only south in transition zone. A male taken at Estevan by

D. L. Thorpe, May 28, 1893 (Seton, *Auk*, XXV, 1908, p. 454). Two reported seen at Indian Head in June, 1890, by Geo. Lang.

[599. *Passerina amoena*. LAZULI BUNTING.—May be a rare visitant from the west; reported only south in transition zone. Reported as follows: "One seen July 1 and 2, 1908, about the buildings on the ranch; it remained two days and was tame enough to allow of certain identification."—L. B. Potter, Eastend. "Two taken May 24, 1890; another May 26, 1892, at Indian Head."—Geo. Lang. Specimens not extant. Hypothetical.]

604. *Spiza americana*. DICKCISSEL.—Rare south in lower transition zone. Specimen (1485), a male, taken at Lake Johnston, 3 pairs seen, June 20, 1923, by H. McCrae. This species is also called "Black-throated Bunting".

605. *Calamospiza melanocorys*. LARK BUNTING.—Common summer visitant through the south in lower transition zone, especially so in Lake Johnston district. Scarce northward in upper transition zone.

607. *Piranga ludoviciana*. WESTERN TANAGER.—Not common; noted only in western part of Canadian zone. Specimens (1384-1413) taken at Big River, May 23, 1922.

[608. *Piranga erythromelas*. SCARLET TANAGER.—Apparently rare. This eastern species no doubt occurs, at least in extreme south-east. Geo. Lang writes: "Harvey found one dead after a snowstorm in late May, 1891, at Indian Head, which he mounted." Reported seen at Estevan and Moose Mountain. Hypothetical.]

611. *Progne subis subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.—Fairly common summer visitant locally. Found breeding in Moose Mountain and Prince Albert districts.

612. *Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*. CLIFF SWALLOW.—Fairly common summer visitant, breeding more or less throughout the province.

613. *Hirundo erythrogaster*. BARN SWALLOW.—Common summer visitant through transition zone, breeding more sparingly northward; recorded at Lake Athabasca.

614. *Iridoprocne bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW.—Fairly common summer visitant locally, breeding throughout the province.

616. *Riparia riparia*. BANK SWALLOW.—Common summer visitant, breeding throughout the province in suitable localities.

[617. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—Probably occurs along or through extreme south, in lower transition zone. A pair seen near Wood Mountain in July, 1915, and another pair near Willowbunch, July, 1922, but identity not certain in either case. Hypothetical.]

618. *Bombycilla garrula*. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—Usually fairly common as winter visitant through the south; probably breeds sparingly in upper Hudsonian zone.

619. *Bombycilla cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING.—Common summer visitant, breeding main-

ly in transition zone, more sparingly northward at least to upper Canadian zone.

621. *Lanius borealis*. NORTHERN SHRIKE.—Uncommon as noted in migration through the south; rarely seen in winter. Apparently breeds north in upper Hudsonian zone.

622a. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*. WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE.—Fairly common summer visitant in transition zone; noted breeding in Cypress Hills and more sparingly eastward.

624. *Vireosylva olivacea*. RED-EYED VIREO.—Common summer visitant, breeding throughout the province, but mainly through the south.

626. *Vireosylva philadelphica*. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—Apparently rare. A specimen (116) taken at Indian Head by Geo. Lang, May 24, 1908. "One was secured by Dr. Bishop in the Maple creek timber on June 8, 1906."—A. C. Bent, in *Auk*, XXV, 1908, p. 32.

627. *Vireosylva gilva gilva*. WARBLING VIREO.—Fairly common summer visitant as noted south in transition zone. Two taken at Cypress Lake, 1921, by P. A. Taverne have been referred to the western form *V. g. swainsoni*.

[628. *Laniivireo flavifrons*. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.—Possibly of rare or accidental occurrence south-east in lower transition zone. Reported taken at Moose Jaw by M. Christy, July 19, 1884, by Seton. Macoun, *Cat. Canadian Birds*. Hypothetical.]

629. *Laniivireo solitarius solitarius*. BLUE-HEADED VIREO.—Fairly common summer visitant through Canadian zone, especially so as noted at Big River and Hudson Bay Junction. Observed only as migrant in lower transition zone.

636. *Mniotilla varia*. BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER.—Fairly common in migrations through lower transition zone, apparently breeding northward in Canadian zone.

645. *Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*. NASHVILLE WARBLER.—Apparently rare. Preble includes this species in *Athabasca-Mackenzie report—North American Fauna*, No. 27 in part as follows: "Richardson figured and described a specimen obtained at Cumberland House, May 15, 1827." "Fauna Boreali-Americana, II, p. 220, 1831." Bent, on the authority of Bishop, states that a specimen was seen June 8, 1906, Maple Creek district, *Auk*, XXV, 1908, p. 33.

646. *Vermivora celata celata*. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—Fairly common summer visitant in parts of transition zone, notably so in Cypress Hills—northern and southern slopes. Found breeding also at west end of Qu'Appelle Valley, and recorded northward to Lake Athabasca.

647. *Vermivora peregrina*. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—Common as noted in spring migration at Big River. Occurs throughout the province, but apparently breeds mainly in Hudsonian zone.

650. *Dendroica tigrina*. CAPE MAY WARBLER.—Fairly common as noted in spring migration in lower Canadian zone; three specimens from Big River, May 19-23, 1922. Apparently rare migrant in lower transition zone. Recorded at Lake Athabaska.

652. *Dendroica aestiva aestiva*. YELLOW WARBLER.—Common summer visitant south in transition zone. (Probably this form also occurs throughout the province.) Specimens from Lake Isle à la Crosse, May 27, and Reindeer Lake, July 4, are referred to this form by J. H. Fleming, while one from Big River, May 30, he regards as suggesting *D. a. morcomi*, a sub-species described from middle west but not recognized. Other northern specimens taken at Lake Athabaska, August 6-10, are referred to *D. a. rubiginosa* in U.S. Biological Survey list, 1920.

655. *Dendroica coronata*. MYRTLE WARBLER.—Common as migrant south through transition zone; found breeding at Hudson Bay Junction and northward through Hudsonian zone.

656. *Dendroica auduboni auduboni*. AUDUBON'S WARBLER.—A western species only once recorded in the province as far as known. "Mr. Eastgate shot a female with food in its mouth, in a grove of pines in the Cypress Hills on June 28, 1906."—Bent, *Auk*, XXV, 1908, p. 33.

657. *Dendroica magnolia*. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.—Uncommon migrant as noted south in transition zone, but more numerous in Canadian zone. Specimens from Last Mountain Lake, May 24 and August 30, 1920; Big River, May 21, 1922; and Hudson Bay Junction, June 6, 1923.

659. *Dendroica pensylvanica*. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—Uncommon as noted in migration south in transition zone; one taken at Valeport, May 30, 1916, but found fairly common and evidently breeding at Hudson Bay Junction; specimens taken May 26, June 14, 1923.

660. *Dendroica castanea*. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.—Apparently uncommon, noted only as migrant through the south. One specimen (182) taken at Valeport, May 24, 1913, and one at Big River, May 25, 1922.

661. *Dendroica striata*. BLACK-POLL WARBLER.—Fairly common in migration through the south. Apparently breeds at least in upper Hudsonian zone.

662. *Dendroica fusca*. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—Rare. Recording this species taken at Lake Johnston in 1922, C. G. Harrold writes: "A male was obtained on May 20. It's song betrayed its presence in a patch of Choke-cherry bushes." (The specimen was later sent to England.) Geo. Lang states: "It was noted at Indian Head and in the Qu'Appelle Valley during months of May in 1888, 1890, and 1895. Harvey had two males and one female in his collection, taken at Indian Head in May, 1901." One reported seen at Last Mountain Lake, 1920, by C. H. Young.

667. *Dendroica virens*. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—Not common in migrations as noted in transition zone. Specimens from Last Mountain Lake, 1920, and Big River, where it was apparently breeding on June 20, 1922.

672. *Dendroica palmarum palmarum*. PALM WARBLER.—Not common migrant as noted through the south. One taken at Valeport, May 13, 1913; two at Big River, May, 1922, and three at Lake Athabaska, 1920 (U.S. Biol. Survey).

674. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. OVEN-BIRD.—Fairly common summer visitant; occurs more or less throughout the province. Noted in Moose Mountain district, Qu'Appelle Valley, Cypress Hills and at Big River.

675. *Seiurus noveboracensis*. WATER-THRUSH.—The Water-Thrush occurs more or less commonly throughout the province; specimens from Beaver, Churchill and Reindeer Rivers have been referred to *S. n. noveboracensis*; others from Cypress Hills and Lake Athabaska have been referred to *S. n. notabilis*.

678. *Oporornis agilis*. CONNECTICUT WARBLER.—Probably occurs rarely at least in eastern Canadian zone. Recorded in the Duck Mountains, Manitoba, near Saskatchewan boundary, by Seton, 1884. Thought to have been seen at Hudson Bay Junction, 1923, but as it resembles the next species closely, identification was doubtful. Hypothetical.]

679. *Oporornis philadelphica*. MOURNING WARBLER.—Fairly common locally through the south. Several noted and evidently breeding at Big River, June, 1922, and at Hudson Bay Junction, June, 1923.

680. *Oporornis tolmiei*. MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER.—Common summer visitant. Found breeding in the Cypress Hills, southern and northern slopes; scarce eastward in lower transition zone. Also known as Tolmie Warbler. This species, like the Connecticut, resembles the Mourning Warbler.

681a. *Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*. WESTERN YELLOW-THROAT.—Common summer visitant through Cypress Hills district; less common eastward and through Qu'Appelle Valley.

A pair noted at Big River. Apparently the Maryland Yellow-throat is represented by this form in Saskatchewan.

683. *Icteria virens virens*. YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.—Recorded only in the extreme south-west. A male specimen in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, was taken at Cypress Lake, June 4, 1921, (another seen) by P. A. Taverner. L. B. Potter, Eastend, writes under date of July 10, 1922, in part: ". . . and I have discovered a pair of Chats, which are most certainly nesting just outside my east fence".

685. *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*. WILSON'S WARBLER.—Common through the south in migration. Probably breeds through the north, mainly in Hudsonian zone, but no nesting records available.

686. *Wilsonia canadensis*. CANADIAN WARBLER.—Fairly common and apparently breeding at Hudson Bay Junction; observed as scarce in migrations south in lower transition zone.

687. *Setophaga ruticilla*. AMERICAN RED-START.—Fairly common summer visitant through the south. Less common northward, but apparently breeds throughout the province.

697. *Anthus rubescens*. AMERICAN PIPIT.—Fairly common transient visitant. Noted mostly in spring migration south in transition zone.

700. *Anthus spraguei*. SPRAGUE'S PIPIT.—Fairly common locally; noted as breeding mainly in central parts of transition zone. The "Skylark of the prairies".

[702. *Oreoscoptes montanus*. SAGE THRASHER.—Though nearest available record is from Montana, this species may be expected to occur at least in extreme south-west, along the boundary and south of the Frenchman River. Hypothetical.]

704. *Dumetella carolinensis*. CATBIRD.—Common summer visitant south in transition zone, mostly in lower transition zone. Not noted north of Prince Albert.

705. *Toxostoma rufum*. BROWN THRASHER.—Fairly common summer visitant. Found breeding through Qu'Appelle Valley and other wooded areas south in transition zone, mainly in lower transition zone.

715. *Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus*. ROCK WREN.—Not common; noted, and found breeding, only in extreme south-west from Cypress Hills to Wood Mountain districts, in outcropping sandstone. Specimens (907-8) from near Ravenscrag.

721a. *Troglodytes aëdon parkmani*. WESTERN HOUSE WREN.—Common summer visitant through transition zone, fewer northward. Noted as common at Big River but scarce at Hudson Bay Junction.

722. *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*. WINTER WREN.—Uncommon; one specimen (1389) (of a pair seen), taken at Big River, June 10, 1922. Previously recorded as seen in the same district by Prof. J. S. Dexter, 1919. Noted as rare migrant south in transition zone.

724. *Cistothorus stellaris*. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Not common, but local in transition zone, specimen (726) from Quill Lake (where several were found breeding), June 23, 1915.

725d. *Telmatodytes palustris iliacus*. PRAIRIE MARSH WREN.—Fairly common summer visitant, breeding in suitable places through transition zone and parts of lower Canadian zone. (A subspecies of the Long-billed Marsh Wren.)

726. *Certhia familiaris americana*. BROWN CREEPER.—Not common in migration south in transition zone; more numerous and evidently breeding at Big River in 1922. Two specimens (1063-1114) from south end of Last Mountain Lake, May 12-14, 1920. Two seen at Regina in spring migration, 1913-1923.

727. *Sitta carolinensis*. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—This species occurs but sparingly through the south, noted mainly in transition zone. Specimens (375-723) from Prince Albert, March 23, 1914, and Regina, September 28, 1914. Also recorded in Cypress Hills, Qu'Appelle Valley and Moose Mountain. Saskatchewan birds show little indication of form *S. c. aculeata*.

728. *Sitta canadensis*. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Common in migration through prairies of lower transition zone. Apparently breeds mainly in Canadian zone. "One observed in winter south of Cumberland Lake on January 11." —A. Buchanan.

735a. *Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis*. LONG-TAILED CHICKADEE.—Common, noted as resident at least in transition zone. Apparently breeds throughout the province.

740. *Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE.—Not common resident from Prince Albert northward, breeding to northern boundary. Specimens taken at Lake Athabasca, Big River, Prince Albert and Hudson Bay Junction.

[748. *Regulus satrapa satrapa*. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—Apparently rare. The nearest record is that of a male taken May 27, 1901, at west end of Lake Athabasca in Alberta—Preble, *Athabasca-Mackenzie Report*. This species no doubt occurs, at least in the north half of Saskatchewan. Hypothetical.]

749. *Regulus calendula calendula*. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—Fairly common as migrant through lower transition zone, and common as found breeding at Big River and Hudson Bay

Junction. Recorded at Reindeer and Athabaska Lakes.

754. *Myadestes townsendi*. TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE.—Apparently rare or accidental visitant from the west. C. G. Harrold reports this bird from Lake Johnston: "A male of this species was taken on May 10, 1922. The bird was flycatching from a wire fence". The specimen was sent to England. One seen at Regina, September 30, 1923.—H. H. M.

756a. *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*. WILLOW THRUSH.—Common summer visitant, breeding south through transition zone; in Canadian zone found fairly common at Hudson Bay Junction and less so at Big River.

757. *Hylocichla aliciae aliciae*. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH.—Not common through the south in migration. A pair recorded on Churchill River, June 18. Probably breeds through Hudsonian zone.

758a. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.—Fairly common migrant south through transition zone, mainly through the lower transition zone. Recorded on Churchill River,

June 14. Probably breeds mostly through Canadian zone and northward.

759b. *Hylocichla guttata pallasi*. HERMIT THRUSH.—Not common in migration south in lower transition zone, but common and apparently breeding at Big River and Hudson Bay Junction. Recorded at Isle à la Crosse and Lake Athabaska.

761. *Planesticus migratorius migratorius*. AMERICAN ROBIN.—Common summer visitant, breeding more or less throughout the province. This "red-breasted" relative of the Thrushes shows, as far as Saskatchewan is concerned, but little indication of forms other than *P. m. migratorius*.

766. *Sialia sialis sialis*. BLUEBIRD.—Fairly common summer visitant locally through transition zone, found breeding in Cypress Hills and Moose Mountain and northward to Hudson Bay Junction.

768. *Sialia currucoides*. MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD.—Fairly common summer visitant, breeding through the Cypress Hills district, less numerous eastward. Recorded at Regina and at Edam-Battleford district. Its range overlaps that of the above species, the Eastern Bluebird, *S. s. sialis*.

REFERENCE LIST OF HYPOTHETICAL SPECIES

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